c. 3561

DE INDICIIS MORBORUM

Ex

LINGUÆ

Coloribus & Affectionibns.

a doctore Chinensi Chinice conscriptus, sed nunc propter eximiam raritatem in Linguam Latinam translatus.

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1787

De indiciis morborum ex linguæ Coloribus & Affectionibus.

TRactatus hic excerptus eſt ex libro cujusdam Mandarini Medicorum Chriſtiani, (Mandarini titulo inſigniuntur hîc præcipuæ notæ Medici,) qui aſſerebat, non ſemel ſeſe, non explorato ullo pulſu, ex ſolis indiciis, quæ in lingua ſe produnt, dignoſcere poſſe morborum præcipuè verò malignæ febris, vim ac qualitates.

Ad clariorem ſequentium intelligentiam ſupponendum, quod Sinenſes Medici docent, quinque colores ſubjici quinque membris & totidem elementis. Cordis index, ut ajunt, eſt lingua, quæ & corpus gubernat; ad cor pertinet, ſeu cordi ſubjicitur color ruber, pulmonibus albus, hepati cæruleus, ſtomacho ſeu ventriculo flavus, veſicæ ſeu renibus niger. Rubea lingua, inquiunt, reſpondet auſtrali parti & igni cordis, ideò connaturalis ejus color eſt rubeus; ſi cor malignitatem recipit pro quatuor temporum varietate variatur color; lingua non habet *taí* (apud Sinas *taí* dicitur illa materia viſcoſa ſeu ſpuma albicans, plerumque quæ linguæ ſuperficiem tegit & manè potiſſimum deprehenditur, ac inſtrumento quopiam, radula dicto, abraditur, viſcus hoc loco vocabitur:) ſicca eſt & quaſi aduſta, quia ſpiritus maligni ſunt exterius; ſi malignitas ſit interius, ſputum eſt alligatum, lingua lævis, ſpiritus calidi paulatim deſcendunt ad inferiora; ſi linguæ *taí* ſeu viſcus ſit aduſto ſimilis & aſper, oritur ex eo, quod calor congregatur in ſtomacho, unde linguæ viſcus tunc flaveſcit.

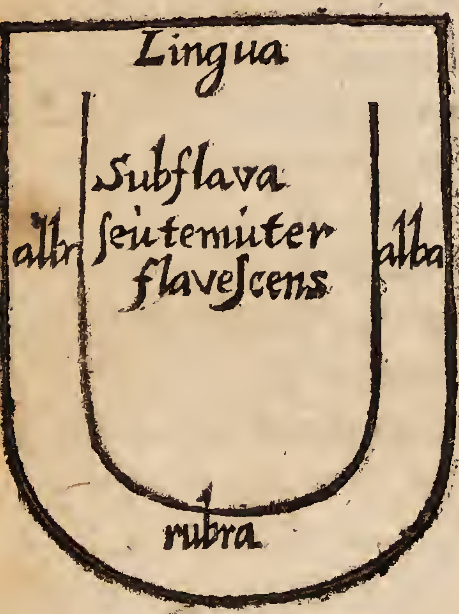
Albicans lingua reſpondet occiduæ parti & metallicæ pulmonum naturæ, oritur ex frigore & aqua, quæ abundat, pulſus magnus eſt. Codex ait: in lingua ſi ſit viſcus rubeus, ager i. e. locus infra umbilicum habet calorem; in ſtomachi medio eſt frigus, unde frigidi ſpiritus incipiunt ſe diffundere & ingredi interiora.

Flava lingua reſpondet terreo lieni & ventri; ſi calor, cum ſit magnum aquæ frigus, intro ſe recipit ad ſtomachum, colorem efficit ſubflavum; ſi ſtomachus incaleſcit, magnum inteſtinum frigeſcit; ſi lingua per totum omnino flaveſcat, ſignum eſt ſtomachi duri & ſolidi & magni inteſtini ſicci.

Subcærulea lingua reſpondet orienti & hepati, ſeu elemento lignorum, oritur ab igne nimio, ſi color ille eſt à frigore, morbus eſt diminuti humidi rad. lingua ſicca & os velut aduſtum à ſiccitate, ſputum non pervenit ad guttur, erumpit calor, æger non fert frigus.

Nigra lingua reſpondet parti boreali & veſicæ aqueæ ſeu renibus potius; ſi lingua nigreſcit, ſignum eſt caloris intrò recepti, & morbum ſolidum ſeu ve-

rum indicat. Codex ait: Omnis morbus calidus & ſimul lingua nigreſcens & os ſiccum, mortem denuntiant. Quia aqua veſicæ ſeu renum ſuperat cordis ignem, pulſus caloris primigenii & humidi radicalis ſunt intenſi, ex ore prodit aër calidus ſeu ſpiritus caloris, labia ſicca ſunt & velut aduſta, è naribus mucus defluit, pedes frigeſcunt, ſi viſcus lævis linguæ inſidet, medicabilis eſt morbus; ſi ſeptem aut octo diebus modicum caloris foras prodit & manus pedesque tepidi ſunt, ſpes eſt diſſolvi poſſe; ſi ſeptem aut octo diebus conſequentibus magnus calor rurſum erumpat, difficilis curatu morbus eſt.



Lingua ſubflava indicat febris mutationem, malignitas propè ingreditur interiora; multum garrit æger, non ſudat, non cogitat de cibo & potu, pectus ſentit oppletum. Convenit laxare ventrem & diſſipare malignitates.



Lingua alba abſque viſco & in extremitate flava indicat ſtomachi & lienis vacuitatem & debilitationem, ortam ex frequenti & diuturna ventris ſolutione. Stomachus aptis cibis priſtino vigori reſtituendus.



Lingua omnino nigra eſt ab aqua, quatuor partes corporis (manus pedesque) vigeſcunt, dentes firmiter coarctatos tenet; nil ſibi rerum attrahit, aqua vincit ignem, ex decem vix unus evadit; ſi lingua ſit mollior, occurri poteſt morbo per lotiones, ſi poſt lotiones rubeſcat, ſanatur; ſin minus, immedicabilis morbus eſt.



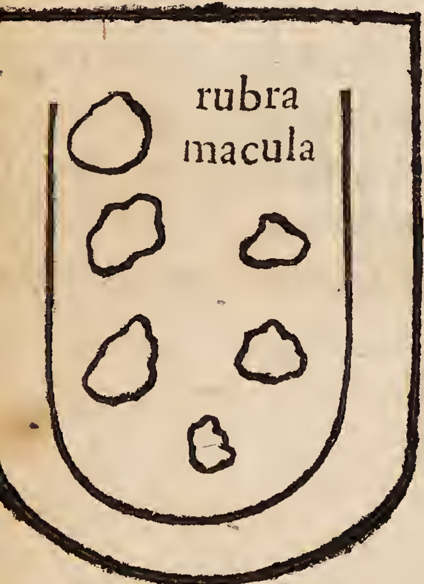
Lingua cum viſco albo, dein flava & rubra indicat morbum ortum à frigore in medio; id intelligе tempore hyemis, nam in vere oritur ab humido, in æſtate ab æſtu ſeu calore, in autumno à ventis. Medicina ſit oportet alia, prout eſt alia atque alia tempeſtas anni.



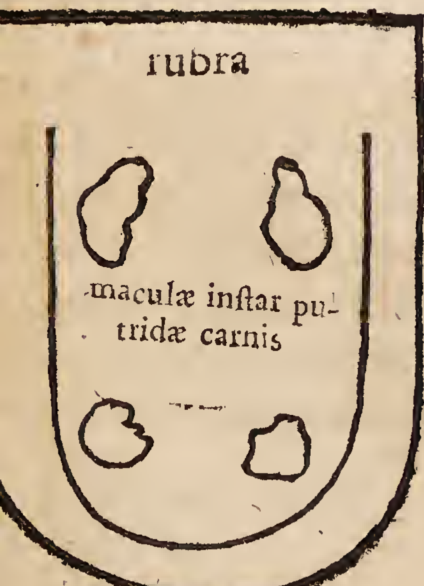
Linguæ cor (ſeu medium) nigricans, indicat aquam ad ſummum perveniſſe: humid. rad & calorem primig. non diſtingui utpote mixta; morbus eſt profundus & periculoſus; ſi pulſus natans ſit & lævis convenit ſudare, ut medearis; ſi pulſus ſit profundus ſolidus, convenit expurgare ventrem, ſi pulſus ſit profundus ſubtilis ſine viribus, non adhibeas medicinam.



Lingua cinerei albi coloris cum punctis velut florum pictorum & filis nigris, indicat venenum caloris tentare ingredi renes & veſicam. Tertia pars corporis vincit calorem, ſpiritus prædominantes vagantur. In oculis videtur æger ſcintillas ignis percipere; paulatim incipit loqui abſona & de ſpectris, oritur ex eo, quod malum ſit alligatum; pulſus eſt frequens & natans. Lotionibus opus eſt.

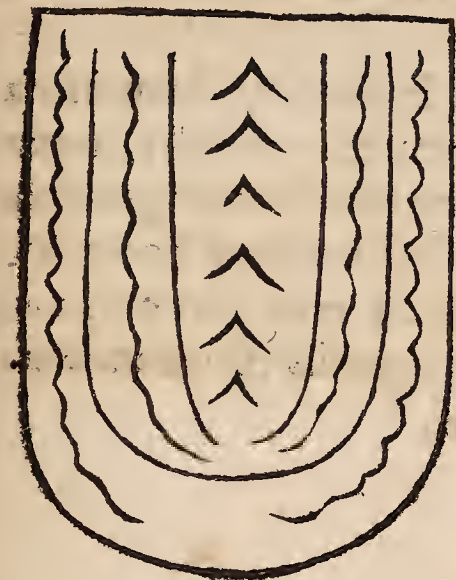


Lingua quæ verſus radicem habet fruſtum ſeu maculam valde rubram, & maculas quaſi putridæ carnis ſeu vermium inſtar, indicat morbum, cui aqua & ignis nequeunt ſuccurrere. Pectus occluſum & oppletum diu noctuque non quieſcit, pulſus eſt ſolidus & lævis.

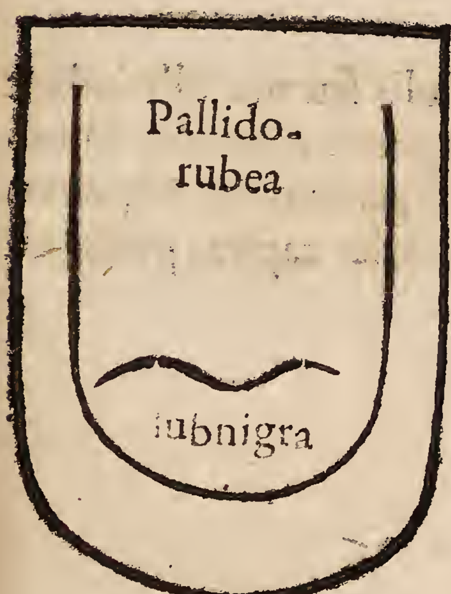


Lingua valde rubra cum maculis, veluti putridæ carnis, indicat à via cordis vinci calorem ſubintrantem, os & labia inſtar ignis rubicunda & inſtar unionum rotunda. Ignis ſtomachi ſurſum aſcendit, guttur inflatum dolet, convenit expellere calorem lotionibus aquæ limpidæ.

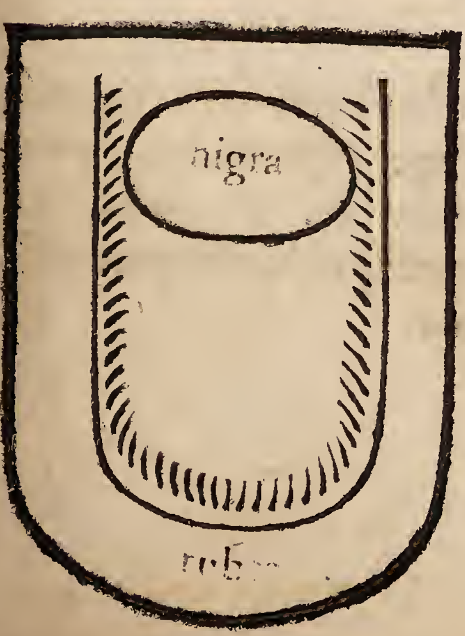
Lingua



Lingua cum lineis nigris indicat diminuti humid rad. viæ morbum, ſeptimo circiter die labia ſubnigre ſcunt, quatuor partes corporis h. e. manus-pedesqu frigent; ſudor humidi rad. ſe prodit, inteſtina vacua primi & tertii loci pulſus valdè ſubtiles & remiſſi.



Linguæ cor ſeu medium mortuo-rubrum & cuſpis ſubnigra, indicant diminutim humidum radicale prædominari igni. Cor & renes ſeu veſica ſe mutuò oppugnant, aqua vincit ignem; febris malignæ calor ſub veſperam ingraveſcit, videtur febris quartana at non eſt, non ſiſtit, lingua non eſt ſicca, pulſus eſt frequens & chordæ extenſæ ſimilis.



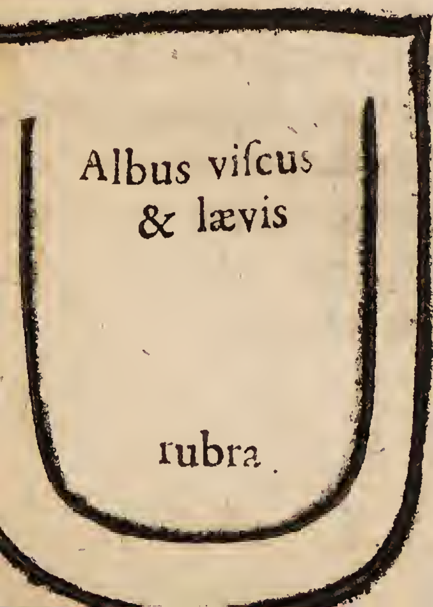
Linguæ cor ſeu medium ſi ſit nigrum, & extremitas rubea, indicat malignitatem alligatam eſſe in nteriori ejus, dolet ex calore guttur, tertia pars corporis vincit cordis ignem; ſi ſpatio decem & amplius ierum non diſſipatur per medicinas, calor malignus acit, ut multum garriat, pectus dolet.



Lingua omninò rubea indicat morbum in via magni caloris primigenii, totum corpus dolet, caput turbatur, oculi rotantur, os amarulentum, lingua ſicca calor eſt in interiori, urina rubea & aſpera, horret frigus, gaudet calore: ſi pulſus eſt exundans magnus, morbus dominatur interius; ſi pulſus eſt natantis inſtar, calor dominatur exterius.



Rubea lingua cum puſtulis ſeu maculis indicat febrem malignam habere magnum calorem, humidum radicale & calorem primigenium inter ſe mixta confundi, æger horret frigus, dolet capite; pulſus eſt profundus & cadens.



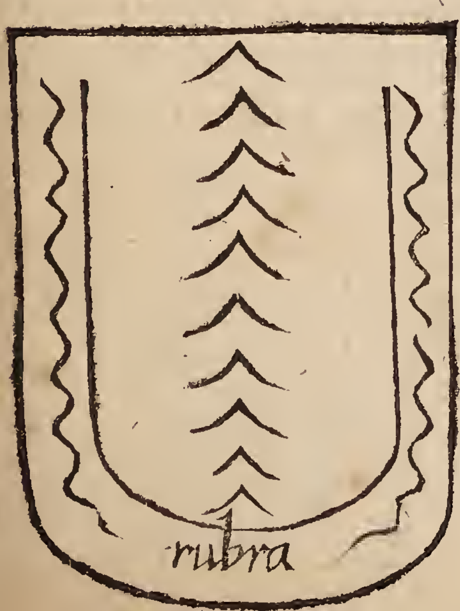
Lingua alba cum viſco lævi indicat malignitatem ingredi interiora, rubeus ager (qui eſt locus paulo infra umbilicum) habet calorem. In medio pectoris eſt frigus; dicuntur frigidi ſpiritus incipere diffundere ſe & ingredi interiora.



Lingua in radice alba, circa extremitatem vero ſubrubra cum lineis ſeu ſemicirculis interius indicat venenum intraſſe cor; ignis malignus & cordis ignis inter ſe certant, & ſibi mutuò reſiſtunt, æger patitur caloris moleſtias, melancholiam, perturbationem, unde impatiens efficitur, flere nequit, pectus oppletum ſentit excrementa ſicca.



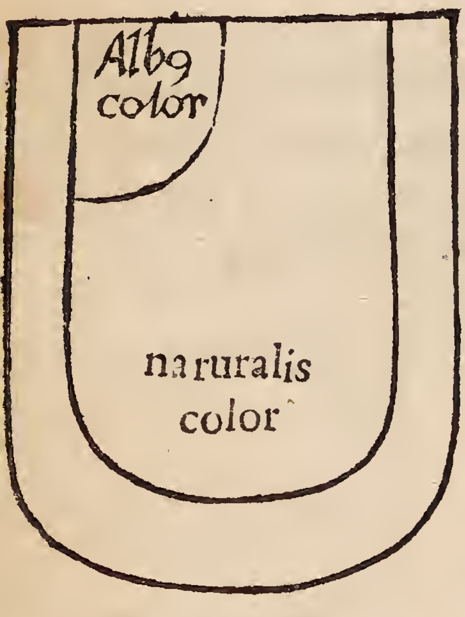
Lingua quæ in medio habet viſcum album & lævem & ad latera flavum & aſperum indicat inteſtinorum alligatorum morbum; facies paulatim, flaveſcit; lingua intumeſcit; ideo cum difficultate loquitur, venter oppletus & tumidus.



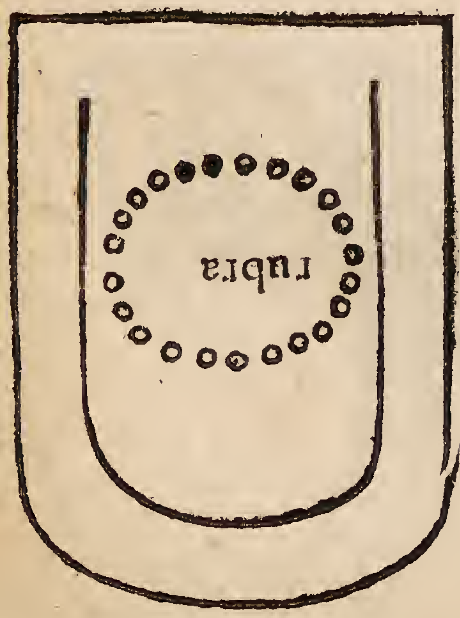
Lingua lienis in hunc ferè modum notata eſt à diminuto humido radicali, ignis ſurſum aſcendit, multum garrit, gaudet cachinnari, non odit frigus, odit calorem, venenum caloris eſt alligatum cum ipſo igne.



Lingua flaveſcens cum punctis rubeis in extremitate inſtar unionum, indicat venenum caloris intraſſe inteſtina, calor quia magnus efficit, ut æger loquatur abſona, totum corpus dolet, caput inſtar montis gravatum, ſitit, cor oppletum moleſtia.

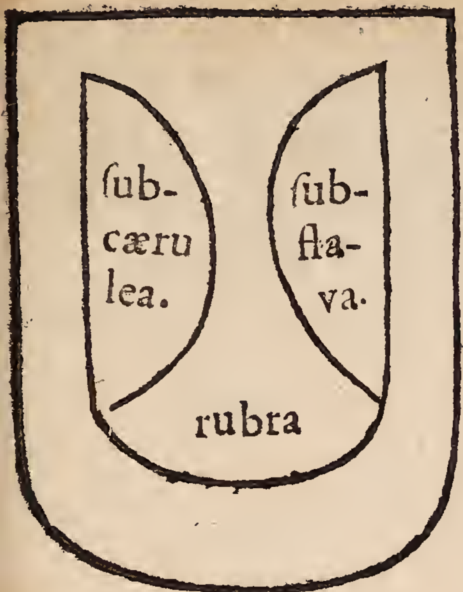


Lingua cum ad latus dextrum habet album colorem, denotat malum ortum ex frigido vento; frigus regit vomitum, tuſſim; frigidum phlegma alligatum eſt in pectore, morbus intra carnes eſt, aqua & phlegma exundant.



Lingua rubra in medio veluti ſtillæ rubræ indicat diminutum humidum radicale prædominari igni, calor magnus invaleſcit magis, pectus oppletum videtur, ſitit, in latere dolor.

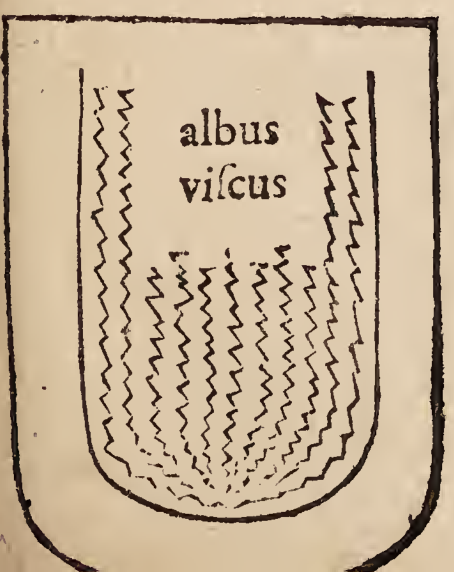
Lingu



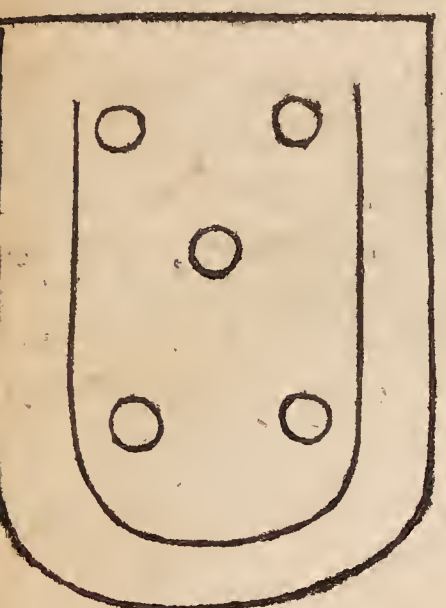
Lingua partim ſub cærulei partim ſubflavi ad latera coloris indicat diminuti caloris & magni humidi radicalis inter ſe pugnam; primo die caput dolet, corpus æſtuat; patitur ſitim & moleſtiam, ſecundo die ignis ingreditur nares, tertio loquitur abſona.



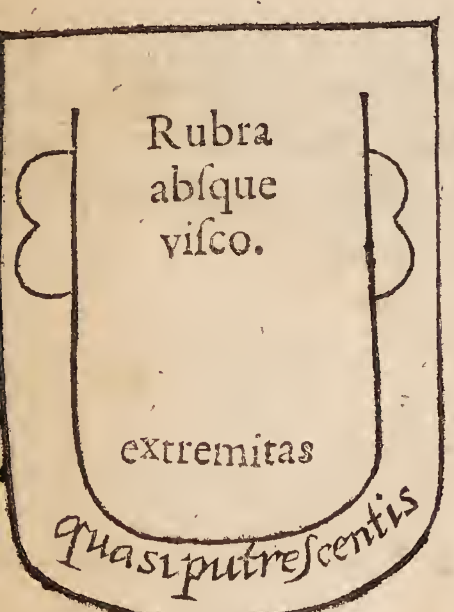
Lingua ſubrubra in medio & in extremitate nigra indicat aquæ vacuitatem & ignis prædominantis ſoliditatem, via veſicæ ſeu renum vincit calorem, ſputum ſiccum, oris ſitis, cordis moleſtia & tædium, cupit vomere, nocte dieque non quieſcit.



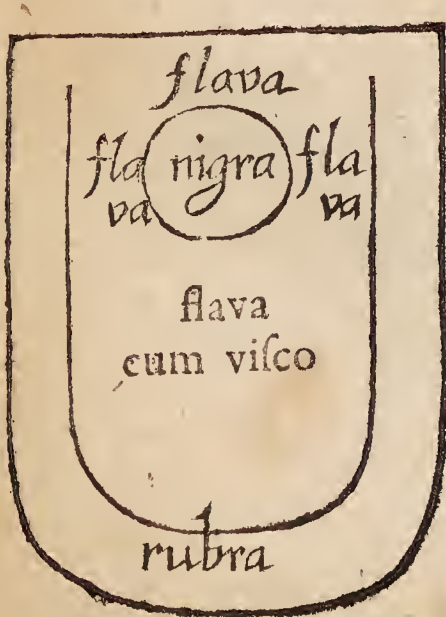
Lingua cum producit viſcum album & formam ſerræ & præterea eſt dura non mollis, item ſicca, aſpera absque ullo humore indicat vitæ terminum in proximo eſſe, ſi linguæ cor ad inſtar glaciei friget, actum de vita.



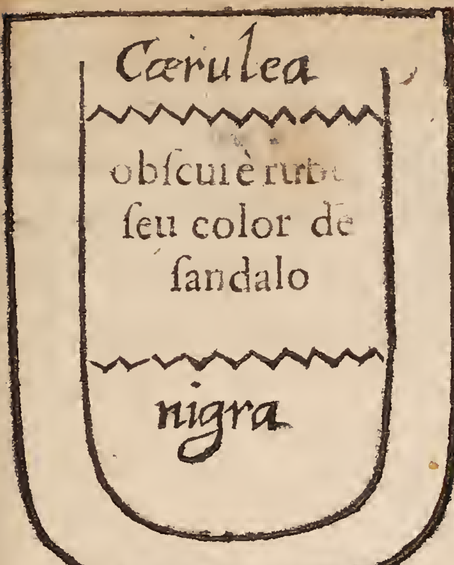
Lingua cum quinque coloribus mixtis inter ſe indicat morbum tenacem multi temporis; item ſpiritus & ſanguinem deſtructũ, aut phthyſi laborat ob phlegmata, aut morbum diuturnum habet in inteſtinis, die nocteque phlegmata & ſanguinem excreat, quinque inteſtina non quieſcunt, ideò morbus periculoſus.



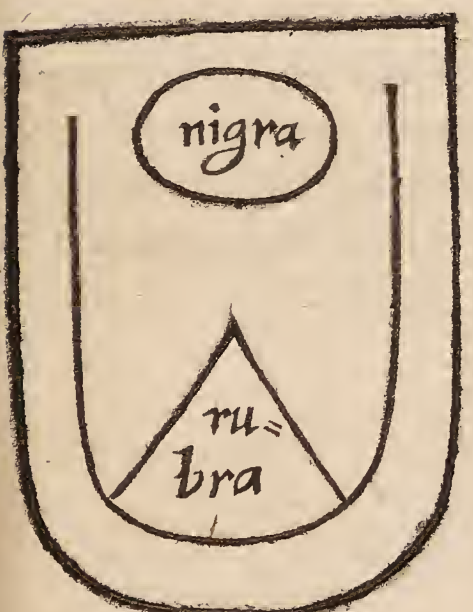
Lingua in cuſpide velut putreſcens & in medio rubra ſine viſco indicat vacuum ignem aſcendiſſe ſuperiora, intra non multum calorem percipit æger, ſed moleſtiam, oritur ab humido evacuante magnum ignem, ideo putredo in lingua quaſi adnaſcitur.



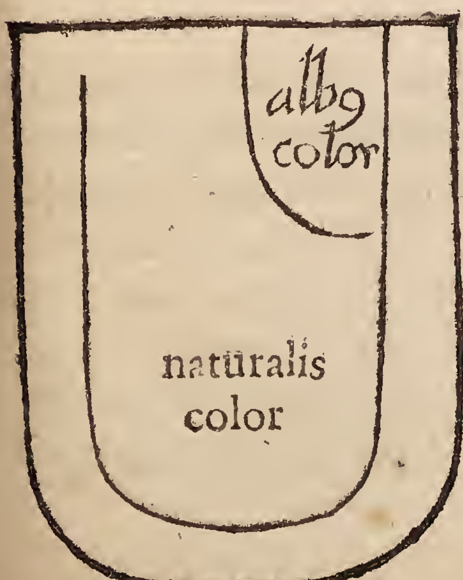
Lingua producens flavum viſcum & in medio lineas nigras quaſi pictas indicat caloris venenum occupare inteſtina, calor pugnat cum pectore, efficitque magnos cruciatus die nocteque, quas venter egerit fæces, ſunt partim albæ, partim caloris rubeæ,



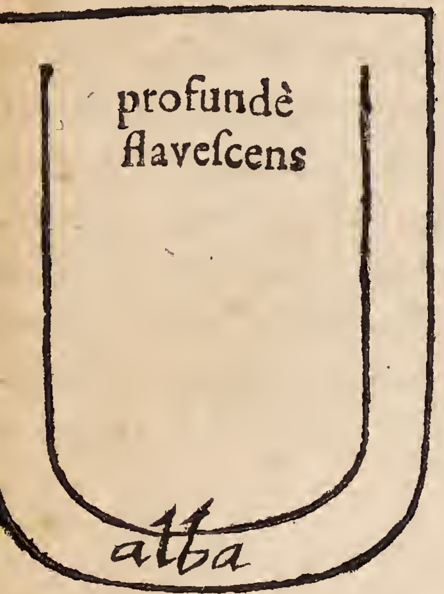
Linguæ mutatio in cæruleum, ſubrubeum, nigrum colorem indicat defectuoſi humidi radicalis viæ morbũ; æger loqui non poteſt, lingua eſt quaſi involuta, aures ſurdaſtræ, nil rerum novit; quatuor partes corporis manus pedesque frigore obrigeſcunt, originalis ſeu primigenius calor deſtructus eſt, ideò curari non poteſt hic morbus, tribus infra umbilicum digitis adhibetur à Sinenſibus Uſtio.



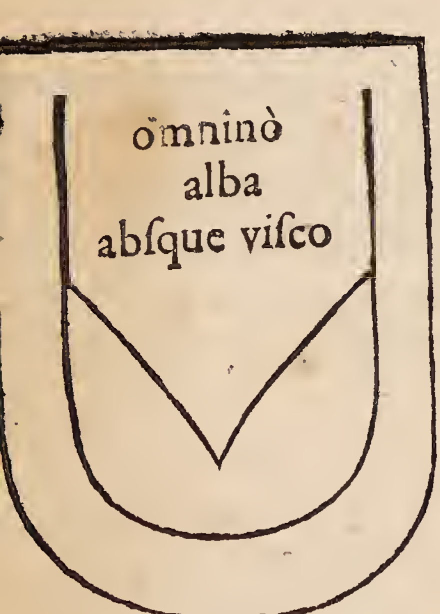
Lingua in radice nigra in extremitate rubra indicat aquam ad ſummum quo poteſt perveniſſe locum; morbus dominatur in magno calore, aqua vincit ignem ſi poſt 8. vel 9. dies non eſt mutatio, ſignum eſt mali non terminandi, ventris meatus occluſi; ſitit æger; cor tædio angitur, modicum urinæ emittit.



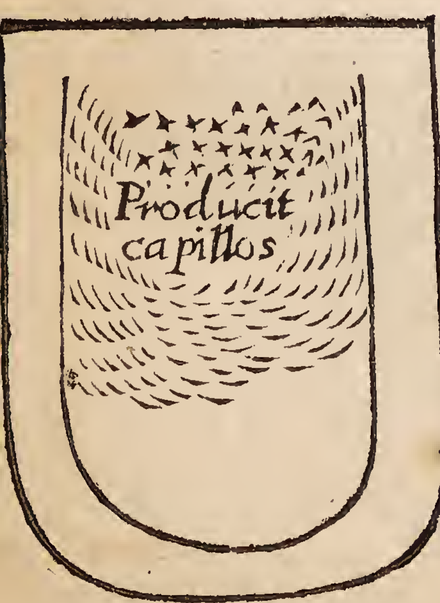
Lingua cum ad latus ſiniſtrum habet colorem album, indicat ſpiritus habere defectum virium, ex ore ſputum ſemper exit, humidi ſudor per ſe prodit, oritur non rarò ex nimia defatigatione & labore indiſcreto.



Lingua lucido-flava indicat ſtomachum durum & ſolidum, ventris meatum occluſum, magnum inteſtinum ſiccum, urinam egerit rubram aſperamque, morbus exterius non poteſt clarè cognoſci.



Lingua omnino alba abſque viſco indicat morbum immedicabilem, lingua non poteſt extendi ultra labia, os & lingua acuminata ſunt & ſubtilia gallinæ inſtar, item lingua dura eſt & curta ſeſe recolligens, ex decem vix unus evadit.



Lingua *Sem̃ mão* producens veluti capillos ſeu ſpinas, indicat venenum coloris maligni admodum eſſe profundum, æger nil ſibi rerum attrahit, dentes inter ſe coarctatos tenet, loquitur abſona, meatus inferiores occluſi ſunt, ſi poſt ſeptem vel octo dies calor non expellitur nec cogitat de cibo ac potu, adhibe lotiones; ſi pulſus ſit natans magnus & habet vires, ſpes eſt vitæ, ſi pulſus non habet vires moritur.



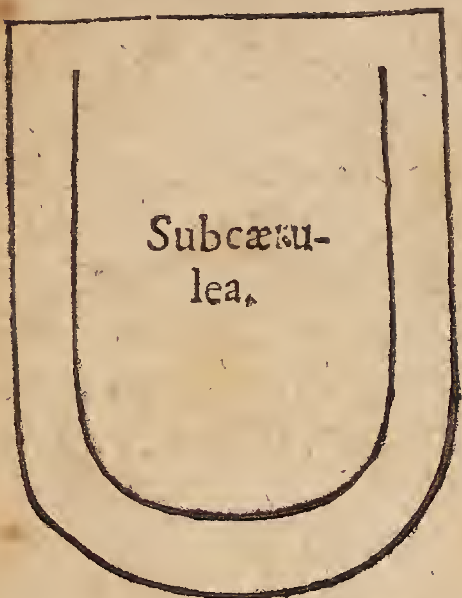
Lingua partim alba, partim flava & rubra, indicat ignem magnum, adeoque aquam deſtructam ſeu diſſipatam, morbus eſt intra carnes, die nocteq; æger patitur æſtum caloris, ſi illicò non occurris malo & ejicis calorem, hic intrans interiora efficit magnam ſitim & urinam rubram & aſperam; ſi pulſus ſit natans, exundans, promittit fauſta; ſi pulſus ſit profundus, ſubtilis, infauſta, adhibe lotiones ex melle.



Lingua cum macula obſcuro-rubea & punctis hinc inde diſperſis indicat venenum tranſiiſſe ad inteſtina, hepar recepit morbum, hepatis ignis per ſe magnus ſurſum vagatur, rubet vultus, cor moleſtia afficitur, ſitit, lingua aſpera, auris ſurdaſtra; loquitur flebiliter, pori ſunt intercluſi, reſpiratio difficilis, pectus oppletum.



Lingua in medio flava, circum alba, indicat morbum frigoris in medio, dominatur vomitui, æger tuſſit, caput gravatur, renes dolent; phlegma alligatum eſt.



Lingua ſubcærulea indicat viam renum & veſicæ recepiſſe morbum ortum ex nimia defat ga tione, poſt lautas epulas habet cordis moleſtiam vix cogitat de cibo & potu, frigidus ſudor per ſe ma nat, eſt morbus menſium æſtivorum.

Nota I. Tractatulus hic ad verbum è Sinico eſt translatus, adeoque ra tio terſi & politi ſermonis non habenda, neque placuit apponere, quàm Me dicus Sinenſis habet ad ſingula linguæ vitia ſeu ſigna appoſitam medicina & remedium, quia conſtant herbis aliisque rebus in Europa non cognitis. Ca terum longo uſu & experientia potiùs; quam his regulis regere ſe debet Medi cus Europæus.

II. Per ſtomachum in hoc tractatu intelligi debet non ſuperior pa ſive os ventriculi, quod propriè vox illa ſignificat, ſed ipſe ventriculus in qu fit concoctio.

III. Per veſicam intelligi debet non tam veſica, quâ urinâ reconditu quàm renes, fortaſſis etiam quicquid cum renibus proximè conjunctum e cujuſmodi ſunt meatus ſpermatici &c. imo quodvis humoris vel aquei vel ſ minalis receptaculum, quamvis verbum Sinicum *Xin* per veſicam hîc expoſitum ſit.

(o)